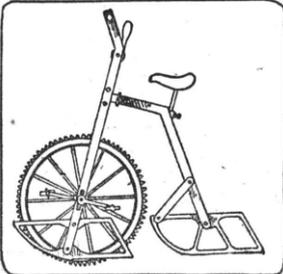


THE CHILDREN

VELOCIPEDE FOR THE SNOW

Ingenious Vehicle, Invented by Pennsylvania Man. On It a Boy Can Coast Down Inclines or Pedal Up.

Most ingenious is the snow velocipede that has been patented by a Pennsylvania man. On it a boy can "coast" down snow-covered inclines, or he can pedal up them. In its general appearance this vehicle resembles the ordinary velocipede but the front and rear forks are mounted on runners, instead of on wheels. To be sure, there is a driving wheel, but that is journaled and vertically movable in the front forks. The vertical movement of this wheel is controlled by a lever in the handle. When the velocipede is used to coast down a hill the wheel is raised above the bottom of the runners. On level ground,



Snow Velocipede.

or going up an incline, the wheel is lowered until it can get a purchase on the ground or snow and pedaled like the wheel of an ordinary velocipede.

MEN WHO MAKE THEIR NESTS

Bushmen of Australia Gather Twigs and Grass and Build Themselves Very Comfortable Homes.

It seems funny enough to read of men who actually make nests like the birds. Yet such men actually exist, both in Africa and Australia. The bushmen of the latter country, who are among the lowest orders of men, do not know enough to build even the simplest huts, so they gather grass and twigs, exactly as a bird would do, and carry them to a thicket in the jungle and make for themselves comfortable nest homes. Here whole families curl up together like so many little puppies and sleep very snugly. As the bushes grow up around the nest they often come together overhead and form a kind of natural shelter, but further than this the bushman has no protection from the rain. There are hundreds of these nests in the "bush," as it is called in Australia, but the bushman, although very ignorant, never fails to find his own home again, nor mistakes some other nest for it. And if he is taken away, blindfolded for miles and allowed to go he will start straight for home as unerringly as a cat that has been carried from her old home in a bag. Indeed, the bushmen possess this homing instinct to a remarkable degree, and in this respect they are far ahead of civilized man with all his intellect and reasoning power.

LANGUAGE OF GIFTS.

A Vase—Please travel.
A Bouquet—Try to imitate these.
A Necktie—Your own taste is excusable.
A Piece of Jewelry—You are painfully plain.
A Chair—You should stay at home more than you do.
A Cut-Glass Bottle—I think you know a good thing when you see it.
A Purse—Better care should be taken of what money you have.
A Book of Poems—Your nature stands sadly in need of softening.
A Smoking Jacket—Your clothes smell dreadfully of tobacco.
A Box of Cigars—You can't tell a good cigar from a vile one.
A Fountain Pen—You should cultivate more carefully a spirit of Christianity.
A Waste-Paper Basket—You should throw away more of your work.
A Book of Prose—I wish to put you to some trouble. You will take this out and dust it whenever I am announced to call.—Puck.

Greenbacks.

The term greenbacks as applied to money is said to have been first used by the Hon. S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, to the legal tender notes first issued by the United States government in 1862, during the Civil war, an allusion to the color of ink used in printing their reverse sides. This tint was first produced by a Canadian and is very difficult to counterfeit or to photograph.

He May Be.

Mrs. Neighbor—They tell me your son is in the college football eleven.
Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed.
Mrs. Neighbor—Do you know what position he plays?
Mrs. Malaprop—Ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks.—Tit-Bits.

MEAN MAN USED DIPLOMACY

Proving That There Are More Ways Than One of Getting a Seat in Crowded Car.

He was not tagged the meanest man in town, but he might well have been. The first thing he did after stepping inside the car was to fall over a suitcase, the next was to astonish his neighbors with an outburst of vigorous language. His virile remarks made the owner of the suitcase uncomfortable.

"I am sorry," he apologized. "The suitcase does seem to be in the way, but I have no place else to put it." "No place else to put it?" repeated the irate passenger. "You can easily find a place. Any place would be better than right here by the door."

The man in the corner seat surveyed the well-filled car doubtfully. "But I can't move," he said, "and I can't shove the suitcase any further along with nobody to look after it. Somebody might swipe it."

The irate passenger reflected a moment. "I'll tell you what to do," he said. "Ask somebody to change places with you. Almost any man down there in the middle of the car would be willing to swap. You ought to try, anyway. Somebody is going to get a broken neck if that suitcase is left standing where it is much longer."

The prospect of being charged with homicide quickened the corner man into immediate activity. He picked up the suitcase and advanced to the middle of the car.

"Sir," he said, addressing a gentleman of portly men, "will you change places with me? I have a seat in the corner, but my suitcase appears to be in the way. If you will let me sit here I will appreciate the favor."

"Certainly," said the stout man, and began to rise. Before fully surrendering his advantageous position, however, he looked toward the corner and sat down again heavily.

"I believe," he said, "I'll stay where I am."

The meanest man in town had usurped the place occupied by the owner of the suitcase and was intently studying the panorama as viewed through the platform window. His victim sighed and clutched at a strap, and during the rest of the trip he imperiled his own neck by stumbling over the inconvenient suitcase.

"Movies" Not So New.

The "movies" (perhaps we should omit the quotation marks, the word is working into the language so fast) are considered a strictly twentieth-century development. Here is an amusement advertisement which appeared in the public prints in England exactly 101 years ago:

"At the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet street, is now to be seen a new invented machine, composed of five curious pictures, with moving figures, representing the history of the heathen gods, which move as artificially as living; the like not seen before in Europe. The whole contains near an hundred figures, beside ships, beasts, fish, fowl and other embellishments, some near a foot in height; all of which have their respective and peculiar motions, their very heads, legs and arms, hands and fingers, artificially moving to what they perform, and setting one foot before another like living creatures, in such a manner that nothing but nature can excel it. It will continue to be seen every day from 10 in the morning until 10 at night."

This will probably hold you for a while, although it must be admitted that the moving pictures of 1812 were different in mechanism and extent from those which play so large a part in the life of 1913.—Marper's Weekly.

Philadelphia's Early Journalism.

The first newspaper published in Philadelphia was the American Weekly Mercury, which issued its first number 194 years ago on December 22, 1719. It was the third newspaper in the American colonies, its two predecessors having been published in Boston. The publication was "printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible, in the Second street, and John Copson, in the High street." Bradford, like the founders of the Boston News-Letter and the Boston Gazette, was a postmaster. His father, William Bradford, had established the first printing office in America outside of New England. The postmaster-editor had his troubles with the authorities, and was warned, on pain of imprisonment and the confiscation of his printing plant, never to publish anything about the political affairs of the colonies. The reprimand and warning followed the publication of an article which Bradford explained had been inserted by a journeyman printer without his knowledge. Bradford had other disputes with the powers that ruled Philadelphia, and on one occasion was committed to prison, but was released.

Dreamless Rabbit.

Those who want a dreamless sleep after the late tidbits will surely appreciate this rule and will enjoy the dish in the bargain.

Put in the blazer of a chafing dish one tablespoonful of butter; when hot add one cupful of milk, a cupful of fresh breadcrumbs, two cups of grated fresh cheese, add a teaspoonful of dry mustard and a pinch of paprika and salt. Stir constantly and when well blended add two well-beaten eggs. Cook one minute and serve at once on hot crackers. This is delicious made with Edam cheese, using one cup of grated cheese, one and one-half cups of milk and one and one-half cups of breadcrumbs. It also makes a good luncheon dish.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE NEW ECONOMIC IRELAND



progressive agriculture of the best kind—comes in Ireland. The singing and dancing Gaelic league, with its revival of the old and happy Irish language, breathes life and stirs laughter. All these are making for the new Ireland.

Land Situation Improving.

The spade is ever mightier than the sword. Impassioned oratory in Sackville-street is futile compared with the use of fertilizer in the field. Ireland is pre-eminently agricultural and the chief emphasis in the island's renaissance has rightly been upon the use of the land. Progress has been made toward the transfer of ownership of land from the absentee landlord to the resident peasant. Progress has been made in the establishment of free sale, sixty of tenure and fair rent. Considerable progress has been made in blotting out the plague to which Western Ireland has given a name which is also a picture, rural "congested districts." These things have been accomplished by the Irish Agricultural Organization society, led by that disinterested patriot, Sir Horace Plunkett, by the government de-

partment of agriculture and by other agencies.

Two-Thirds of People Farmers.

Land is Ireland's chief source of revenue. In a population of four millions the rural classes, tenants and farm laborers and their families, are two-thirds. This population depends directly for its daily life upon the profit from fifteen million acres of cultivable land. In continental Europe the peasant, driven by poverty from the land, goes to the factory in the town, Excepting in Belfast, with its linen, and in Dublin, with its beer, and some smaller places along eastern Ireland, there are no Irish factories of consequence. The Irish peasant who can not pick up a living in the fields goes not to a factory in the town but to America.

Big Proportion of People Enlisted.

The society differs from most agricultural societies elsewhere. Its aim is to ameliorate the condition of the Irish peasant by instruction in self-help and in the principles and methods of cooperation. Of itself, we are told, it has created nothing; it merely organizes, advises, controls. It sends out organizers, who undertake campaigns in one district after another and endeavor to establish cooperative associations by explaining their aims, methods and advantages. The parent society watches over local organizers, teaches good business habits, the application of cooperative rules—in a word, undertakes their economic education. In fifteen years nearly one-fourth of the population of Ireland

Technical Education Bearing Fruit.

Close akin to the efforts of the cooperative societies has been the promotion of technical education by the state. This work, carried on by the government's Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, is, in a way, similar to the work of the American Agricultural colleges and Experiment stations, except that it is broader, not confining itself to "agriculture and the mechanic arts." It teaches the farmer and laborer, it trains in its schools for business, commerce, agriculture and technical pursuits. It goes further and seeks an industrial revival by encouragement of new local factories. The department's work, also beset by difficulties, shows considerable progress. Commercial enterprises and an industrial spirit are appearing in the smaller towns as well as developing in the larger centers, Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The manufacture of bacon, of woollen goods, of laces, has begun in villages where ten years ago surplus labor, unemployed was driven to foreign lands.

Dear Transportation Heavy Handicap.

With created or revived local industries comes consideration of better transportation. Farm produce and industrial products pay three per cent of their value to reach a market in Canada and fifteen per cent in Ireland. It costs four dollars a ton to get eggs from France to London, six dollars a ton from Denmark, and twenty-five dollars a ton from Galway, Ireland. This condition an Irish parliament may be expected to seek to remedy. Just now it blocks economic development.

"Social and Moral Uplift."

Nor are the Irish at home forgetful of the higher things in life. They are creating a new literature, they are developing social life, gracious as always in the veriest villages—for your Irish peasant is born a gentleman—and promoting higher standards of morality. In all the constructive movements in Ireland the religious question looms large. For religion to the real Irishman, Protestant or Catholic, is not an argument, but an institution. Quoting again Professor Kettle: "It seems to us as reasonable to prepare children for their moral life by excluding religion as to prepare them for their physical life by removing the most important lobe of their brains."

Self Help by Mutual Help.

With this material and in this wise is the new Ireland in the making. To the Englishman "home" means his own independent and comfortable corner, to the Irishman "home" means the cottage of his birth, the social order, the traditional and familiar environment. This explains the corner grocery in Ireland, but it also explains the community or clan spirit which is an all-powerful aid toward cooperation. And the first and last principle of the apostles of economic regeneration in Ireland is "Self-help by mutual help." The new Ireland is to be made of all the old Ireland, the Orange Flag and the Green Flag in combination unfurl the island's good.

Tearful Wife.

"He used to call her the sunshine of his life."
"That's true, but she clouded up shortly after they were married and has been raining more or less ever since."

has been enrolled in some form of cooperative society.

Buying and Selling Done Jointly. The most general form of cooperation is the dairy society. Of these societies there are now more than four hundred. Next in number are the rural banks, which number more than two hundred. Other cooperative organizations make joint purchases for farmers, breed cattle, promote local industries, particularly lace-making, sell poultry and eggs, grow bees and market honey, sell butter and transact wholesale business for the country societies. The central society and some others are aided financially by the government department of agriculture, agricultural committees and county councils.

Cooperation Stopping Emigration.

The result shows in economic betterment and in a more wholesome rural life. A single instance of the first result is that the yield of butter per gallon of milk has constantly increased during the last ten years and that Irish butter now sells readily in London in competition with its great rival, butter from Denmark. From certain counties where the cooperative societies have done their best work emigration has almost ceased. Much has been done toward improving the condition of the cottages and by establishing libraries, sane amusements and helpful recreation in the villages. The Gaelic league has done good service here. "Better be quarreling than be lonesome," runs the Irish proverb. The new village conditions would banish quarreling without substituting solitude, accomplishing this result by discouraging drunkenness and preventing emigration, the two giant evils of the Ireland of yesterday.

Another happy result is the moral discipline already making itself felt.

This has strengthened individual energy and the wise use of cooperation has stimulated individual effort, developing a taste for work by increasing the produce of labor. However great the material advantages of cooperation, particularly the cooperative credit system—by which money is lent at low rates for reproductive work—the educational results are yet more important.

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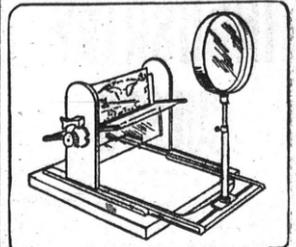
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SCIENCE and INVENTION

BANK NOTE TESTER IS HANDY

Bill is Held on Glass Stand in Front of Magnifying Glass—Examiner May Look Through It.

It is rather interesting to observe that it was a woman, in California, who designed the bank note tester shown herewith. Two standards support a horizontal shaft which has four glass plates extending from it at equal angular intervals. On a slide at the bottom a magnifying glass is ad-



Bank Note Tester.

justably mounted. This glass can be moved up and down, while the slide moves it toward or away from the standards, which support the bank note under examination. The note is laid against one of the plates and can be inclined from the lens at any angle desired, preferably a slight angle with the vertical, which permits of the examiner looking completely through it of there is a strong light on the other side, and counting the threads in the paper, which is one way of testing.

USES FOR THE SCLEROSCOPE

Its Special Function is to Determine the Hardness and Elasticity of Various Surfaces.

The scleroscope has been described as a kind of mechanical finger, intended to discriminate, by delicacy of touch, between various substances submitted to it. The ready detection of the degree of hardness and elasticity of various surfaces is its special function. It consists essentially of a little weight, like the hammer of a pile-driver, which is allowed to fall inside a tube placed upright on the surface to be tested. The bottom of the hammer, which weighs only a few grams, is finished with a blunted diamond, intended to give it the requisite hardness. After a fall it rebounds, and a carefully graduated scale on the tube, indicating the height of the rebound, shows the degree of hardness of the surface experimented with. On a piece of ordinary steel the hammer rebounds nine-tenths of the height of its fall.

Cellulose to Peat.

Dr. F. R. Bergius, the scientist who has been conducting experiments in producing artificial coal, has, by employing a high temperature and a high pressure, changed cellulose to peat in a few hours. The same change by the process employed by nature, he states, required 7,000,000 years.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

For writing and translating messages sent in cipher a slide rule has been invented.

In France a method has been developed for obtaining casein from milk by electrolysis.

An American scientist claims to have discovered a substitute for rubber in a sea fish.

George Eastman has given \$500,000 to the University of Rochester to establish a college for women.

An alarm which emits an ear-piercing shriek should a thief try to start an automobile engine has been invented.

A roughened rubber pad for cleaning the tongue has been attached to the handle of a tooth brush patented by an Englishman.

A pen-nib is a little thing, yet there is more steel used in the manufacture of nibs than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

After 20 years of experimenting, a Philadelphia scientist has succeeded in hatching eggs of diamond-backed terrapin in an incubator.

A government expert at Washington has succeeded in making a motion-picture film showing the entire process of honey-making by bees.

To lessen the shocks a new detachable tandem seat for motorcycles is equipped with both horizontal and vertical springs and has a back seat.